





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
**JUDGE GORRIAS TERRY.**  
FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
**HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.**  
OF WOODFORD.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
**CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.**  
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)  
**THURSDAY.....JUNE 27, 1861.**

### The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky—Who Respects and who Violates it.

The result of the Congressional election, whatever other interpretation may be put on it, is an unquestionable expression of the people of Kentucky in support of her chosen attitude of neutrality respecting the fratricidal war between the North and South. There can be no doubt that it is the will of our people to adhere to this posture of neutrality. There are doubts, however, whether it can be maintained, or rather, whether it will be respected by both the belligerents. The thoughtful and efficient diplomacy of Gov. Magoffin has fortunately secured from representatives of both belligerent parties, recognitions of our neutrality, and pledges to respect it. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has repeatedly pledged himself—and issued his orders to Gen. Pillow accordingly—that no forces from that side shall cross into Kentucky. Gen. McClellan is pledged, on the other hand, that no troops shall pass into this State from the North. A telegram, among yesterday's dispatches from the East, attempts to discredit Gen. Buckner's report of this understanding with Gen. McClellan, in the following terms:

The letter of Gen. Buckner to Gov. Magoffin, dated at Louisville, June 10th, created much surprise here. It is understood that the interview was purely personal, solicited by Buckner, and that the letter presents an entirely misconceived and erroneous view of the conversation.

That Gen. Buckner's report of the precise understanding with Gen. McClellan was strictly correct, rests not alone upon the unimpeachable accuracy, veracity, and honor of the former. It rests also on Gen. McClellan's own admission, when, upon some groundless rumor of a design on the part of Tennessee troops to occupy one of the islands of Kentucky in the Mississippi river, he demanded of Gov. Magoffin to stop the movement in accordance with the understanding had with Gen. Buckner. We could add other evidence; but Gen. McClellan's dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, of which he had the exceeding good taste to order a copy to be delivered to a private citizen of Frankfort, clinches the matter.

Now, how has Kentucky's attitude of neutrality, assumed in the Governor's proclamation, affirmed by legislative resolves, and sanctioned by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the State, been regarded? Let facts answer the pregnant inquiry.

Not one single case of its violation by Tennessee or any other Confederate State, can be alleged. Not one single case of the failure of any of the legal authorities of the State to maintain it against violation by the Confederate States can be cited; while it is true that they forebore resenting the raid from the Cairo camp upon Elliott's mills.

But how stands the account on the other hand? On the very day after our Congressional election, the Federal Surveyor at Louisville issued the order blockading the Nashville railroad and embargoing our lawful commerce; a blockade being as distinctly a war measure as a cannonade. See, also, in this connection, the official documents in another column, showing the threatened interference of a Federal spy with the transportation of camp furniture for Kentucky troops, on the insolent pretense that he and others suspected Gov. Magoffin and others!

On the same day, and up to this day, muskets unlawfully embezzled from the national arsenals, are being smuggled into Kentucky, and through Kentucky, into Tennessee, to be lawlessly distributed, not to any legalized forces, but to picked, pledged, sworn political partisans!

Simultaneously with this, Gen. Rousseau is recruiting for a brigade of Federal troops in Louisville!

And yesterday, the following notice appeared in the Louisville Journal:

**A MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—Orders have been received at the Newport (Ky.) Barracks by the Quartermaster to prepare for the reception of 3,000 U. S. troops in the course of a week. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are coming.

Now what is the meaning of this "military movement"? Does any one suppose that such a force is sent to Newport, merely to rest in "barracks"? Long familiar with that post, we have the impression that it has not accommodations for more than four or five hundred soldiers, if so many. Why, then, are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry posted there? There are no accommodations whatever for cavalry at that post, so far as we have ever heard. What interpretation can be put on all these things and others which we might cite, together with the significant course of the Journal and other submission organs, other than that they imply the purpose of the Usurper, not only to disregard our neutrality, but to invade, occupy, and march over the soil of Kentucky? The Union organs promised us exemption from such indignity and outrage, if the Union Congressmen should be elected. Now let us see what next?

**THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA ON THE SECESSION QUESTION.**—We have at length the official vote of Virginia, as announced by Governor Letcher, on the question of secession. He gives the figures thus:

For secession.....125,950  
Against secession.....20,373  
146,323

### Extraordinary Development—The Usurper preparing to Reduce Kentucky—Violation of our Rights and our Neutral attitude.

The following documents develop the opening of the drama by which Lincoln proposes to subject Kentucky, as he is now attempting to subject Missouri, to his lawless tyranny. Here is a Federal spy set to watch the Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and, in our opinion, to provoke such resistance to his interference as will afford the Usurper and his supporters in Kentucky a wished-for pretext to occupy Kentucky with military forces, in utter contempt of our neutrality. It is an intolerable outrage against the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky for a Federal official or spy to attempt to interrupt the lawful transport of lawful goods to be used in a lawful manner on her own soil; and if the people of this once chivalrous State submit to it, we shall be deceived:

GEN. BUCKNER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,  
LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.  
Sir: In carrying out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to furnishing the troops called out in the southwestern part of the State to enforce our obligations to the General Government, with the necessary camp equipage, I have met with an unexpected obstruction in an agent of the official States. The action of this official is extraordinary in character, that I conceive it my duty to report it for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

The enclosed papers will explain all that I know of the singular action of Mr. Mellen, who, as well as I can understand, claims the right, under the authority of the President, to forbid the State of Kentucky from executing her laws, even when she is thereby discharging her duty to the General Government. I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector-General,  
To Gen. Scott Brown, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort.

COL. LYONS TO SURVEYOR COTTON.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

C. B. Cotton, Esq., Collector:  
DEAR SIR: I am instructed by General Buckner to send to Columbus, Ky., for the use of the Kentucky State Guard, thirty tents and cooking utensils for one hundred and fifty men. Will you be kind enough to give me a permit to send them by water or rail.

Respectfully,  
[Signed] HENRY J. LYONS,  
Assistant Quarter-Master General.

GEN. BUCKNER TO FEDERAL AGENT MELLON.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,  
LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Sir: I understand that the Collector of the Port of Louisville, has represented that you are the general agent of the United States Government at this port, exercising supervisory control over all shipments by water from Louisville. I further understand that on the application of the Quarter-master of the State troops, for a permit to ship necessary equipments for the State forces at Columbus, Kentucky, you refused your sanction, even after the Collector of the port had given his.

Am I to understand from this, that you claim the right to prevent the State of Kentucky from exercising the clear right of furnishing her own militia with what is necessary for their equipment, and that you assume, as agent of the United States Government, to supervise and veto the official acts of the constituted authorities of Kentucky, acting in accordance with existing laws?

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector-General of Ky.

To Mr. W. P. Mellen.

COL. JOHNSON AND MAJOR CASSEDAY TO GEN. BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Sir: Under your instructions, we this morning called upon Mr. Charles B. Cotton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, and asked him to state precisely the nature of Mr. W. P. Mellen's official authority. He informed us that Mr. Mellen was the agent of the General Government, with authority over the shipments by water between Cairo and Pittsburgh, and that his (Mellen's) consent would be necessary to a safe transit of goods down the Ohio river.

We then called upon Mr. Mellen at the Galt House and delivered to him your note of this date, requesting him to give a written answer. This he declined to do. We called his attention to the fact that you were, as an officer of the State, seeking official information of great importance to the State from him as an officer of the General Government, and that in such cases information is almost invariably given in an official writing, and ought always to be so given when desired. With a remarkable disregard of the ordinary rules of courtesy and of official intercourse, he persisted in his refusal to sign any thing which he said might be used against him. We assured him you did not wish to use his answer against him, but desired an official statement by which to shape your own action, if referred to Mr. Cotton, the Collector of this port, and asked us to correspond with him. We told him that Mr. Cotton had already freely given his consent to the shipment we desired to make, showed him Mr. Cotton's permit, which had previously been shown to him by Mr. Simmons, and told him that Mr. Cotton had informed us that the permit would probably not be respected unless it was approved by him (Mellen). He told us we could ship from this port under Mr. Cotton's permit, but that the articles would, in all probability, be stopped at Evansville and at Cairo, and not allowed to proceed unless the collectors of those ports were satisfied. He also told us that he supposed his consent would be sufficient to secure the safe transit of the articles to Columbus, but that he had heard suspicious reports about the State Guard; that it was well known that Gen. Magoffin was expected, and that he was therefore unwilling to take any action in relation to the matter. We assured him that the articles we wished to ship would not be carried out of the State; that they were for the sole use of Kentucky troops acting under the laws of Kentucky on Kentucky soil. He said it made no difference to him whose troops they were, or how they were acting; if he suspected them, he would not consent to anything being shipped to them, no matter whether it was a paper of needles, a hoghead of meat, or camp kettles. His whole conversation was cunning and evasive. At times he denied that his authority was superior to that of the Collector; but from it we believe that, if the articles are shipped by water, they will not be permitted to reach Columbus, notwithstanding the permit of the Collector of this port. We think there will be more danger of their loss if shipped by the river than if sent by rail through Tennessee, and so we report.

We are, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
[Signed] C. F. JOHNSON,  
Lieut. Col. and Aid-de-Camp.

ALEX. CASSEDAY,  
Maj. and Asst. Adjutant General.

To Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

### Interesting from Missouri—Battle of Boonville—The Loss on both sides—Preparations for a great Resistance—Good Crops—Trust in God—Intimate conduct of Iowa troops.

We are permitted to make the subjoined extracts from letters of two citizens of Missouri, of the first respectability, born and reared in Franklin county, Ky., well known to most of our citizens, addressed to their brother, a resident of Frankfort. Both writers voted for Bell and Everett. The atrocities perpetrated by the base tools of Lincoln's tyranny are enough to make humanity shudder:

—JUNE 21, 1861.

"DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter to-day and was glad to hear from you and that you were well; and that Kentucky has begun to open her eyes. We are wide awake, although we have no arms. I have just returned from Boonville. There has been a little fighting there, but not much killed. There were of Lincoln's men 3,000 and 500 of ours. They had a few rounds. We lost 3 and they 22. Our men had nothing but shot-guns and rifles. They retreated. The force with which I was moving, was eight miles away at the time. If we could have reached the scene of conflict, we would have whipped them easily. We had 1,300 men, 600 with good guns, 100 with shot-guns and rifles, revolvers and knives, and every man keen for a fight; but the Governor gave orders for us to go home and keep ourselves in readiness. We will have arms in a few days. You may hear a different report from this, but what I write is so, for I was there. About 700 men are in camp near Columbia, well armed. We can get 50,000 men easily, and more. We can whip them and will do. We will start in a few days. Missouri is blessed with plenty. We need not fear for we are right and a just God to look over us. We have done nothing to give them any cause to be angry with us, and we are as they have. They are cowards and won't fight, only when they have the advantage. They think we can't arm ourselves; but they will see soon."

—JUNE 22, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I write you a few lines, in haste, to let you know the distressed condition of our country. Gov. Jackson called on the State last week for fifty thousand troops, with full assurance, as we thought, that he had a sufficiency of arms to arm them. Our men responded to the call and started for Boonville as soon as they could. Some arrived there before the ferry boats were taken by the Dutch, and lo and behold, there were no arms for them to fight with, except the few shot-guns they took with them. They were attacked by the Dutch. Our men killed between 20 and 30 *krant-makers*, with the loss of only four men. The remainder of our troops being cut off from crossing the river and without arms, thought it best to disband and return to their homes. This was a great oversight in Gov. Jackson; but we are told that he had full assurances of sufficient supplies of arms from —. But I hope and pray to God that our Southern friends will come and take us out of the hands of the Dutch. If we had the guns to fight with, we could take ourselves out, but we have been caught napping and will have to submit.

There were a thousand Iowa troops encamped at Renwick a few miles above us on the railroad last week. Eighty of them came down to Sturgeon and hoisted a Union flag, and forced one of the merchants to hoist a flag in front of his store, and threatened to hang all the secessionists and have their wives bred to Union men in order to have our country filled up with Union men again. These are undoubted facts. Is it not enough to make the blood boil in a man's veins? And yet we are compelled to take their abuse.

We do put our trust in God. He will give them their portion in due time. We do not know where Gov. Jackson is. It is thought by some that he has gone to Arkansas. We have a Dutch Governor appointed in his place, who is now in possession of Jefferson City. They got possession of all the important places in the State. We are completely sold to the Dutch. We are all well to-day, but do not know when we lie down but what we may have our lives taken before day.

[For the Yeoman.]

Colonel A. P. Grover.

The announcement of the above named gentleman as a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, excites the hope that he may be chosen to represent the people of that district. Among the many firm and unserving advocates of States Rights in the late sessions of the General Assembly, none occupied a more useful and decided position than Senator Grover. Vigilant, industrious, and punctual in the discharge of all his duties as a legislator, combined with his many social qualities as a gentleman, makes him as eminently proper for the place. His numerous friends in this county, of which he was once a resident, would be gratified by his return to that field whereon he has won for himself such distinction, well assured that his constituency will be ably and efficiently represented.

—OBSERVER.

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1861.

How to Send Letters to and from the Confederate States.

We have received from reliable authority the following directions for sending letters to and from the Confederate States, through the agency of the American Letter Express Company, which has been recently established with agencies in Louisville and Nashville:

"Inclose your letter properly directed (under cover) in another envelope, and direct to American Letter Express Company, Louisville, Ky. Also, inclose in outer envelope 13 cents for U. S. postage from Louisville to Tennessee line, and for Express charges also enough for the Confederate postage, which is 5 cents to Nashville or any point within 500 miles of it, or 10 cents to any point beyond 500 miles. These terms apply only to letters weighing half ounce or less; for those weighing more, postage will be increased, our charge being the same, (10 cents). Direct persons writing from the South to inclose letters as above, and direct to above company, Nashville, Tennessee, with 18 cents in money or Confederate postage from Nashville to Tennessee line and U. S. postage and Express charges."

"Follow the above directions and send by U. S. mail, and your letters will reach their destination with perfect security. Papers will have to be sent for the present as letters."

—There will be a barbecue at Monterey, in Owen county, Saturday, July 6th. S. N. Hodges, Esq., and others will address the citizens of Owen county on that day.

BANKS MOBBED.—At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th, in consequence of the banks of that city throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of the State, a great mob collected, and making a violent assault upon the banking houses, did them great damage, and seriously wounded many men. The civil authorities were powerless to quell the riot, and the Governor put the place under martial law.

### Then and Now—The Position of the Union Democracy.

The Union Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in April last, published an address to the people of Kentucky, in which they took strong and decided ground against the policy the Lincoln Government is now carrying out towards the States of the Southern Confederacy. They uttered terrible threats in that address as to what they would do, if the Lincoln Government should do, or attempt to do, certain things. Well, the Lincoln Government is making the attempt; but the Union Democracy are as submissive as lambs.

We publish below an extract from their address, in order that the reader may compare their position in April with the position they occupy now:

"What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we, of course, cannot with certainty foresee; but, if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceded States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unshoeh her sword in what will have then become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the Government."

The names of the Committee who uttered the address, are as follows:

JOHN H. HARNEY,  
GEO. D. PRITCHARD,  
CHARLES RIPLEY,  
PHILIP TOMPERT,  
NAT. WOLFE,  
WM. F. BULLOCK,  
JAMES SPEED,  
WM. P. BOONE,  
HAMILTON POPE,  
L. E. HARVIE.

Will the masses of the Union Democracy consent to follow such inconsistent leaders any longer? We trust not.

### THE OATH TAKEN BY LINCOLN'S ARMY.

The following is a copy of the oath which Lincoln causes to be administered to all the officers in his army and navy—an oath to obey and support, not the Constitution, but the President himself:

I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully, without any mental reservation, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; that I will serve and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles for the government of the navy [and army] of the United States.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at —, this — day of —, 18—.

Justice of the Peace.

The New York Daily Day Book copies this and says:  
"Let all the people read this, and then silently, before God, take an oath, not that they will obey Abraham Lincoln, but the Constitution of the United States, and of their own States, and that they will defend with their lives, the institutions of freedom which their sires taught them to love and preserve."

THE REACTION.—Our dispatches record a riot at Milwaukee, and we may expect similar scenes to be enacted in the larger Eastern and Northern cities, as the people begin to fully realize the terrible state of affairs the Lincoln policy has inaugurated. The unlawful blockade and interruption to the internal trade of the country, is beginning to tell fearfully upon the purses, as well as the patience of the people. The following paragraph, from the Madison (In.) Courier, an intense Black Republican paper, has been forced out by the deplorable condition of affairs at that point:

Some of our citizens have large amount of provisions, which would sell in rebel States for one hundred per cent. profit to rebels against our Government. Other citizens have large amounts of army stores that could be sold to the same rebels for two hundred per cent. profit. Others have large quantities of whisky, the some rebels are now paying three times as much for as can be had for it here. Other citizens still have machinery, engines, furniture, and plantation supplies, that like profitable prices would be paid for by the rebels. In short, the burdens of this war fall alike heavy upon all the material interests of our country. Its farmers, its mechanics and laborers, its rents, its stocks of all kind, and indeed everything valuable bears its equal part of the general depreciation.

The following is the official vote of Owen county for Congress:

Hogan.....	1104
Menzies.....	145
Jones.....	115
Doughty.....	6
Stevenson.....	10

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent, dating at Lost Creek, Ky., June 17, informs us of the death of two young men by lightning, one and a half miles from Jackson, on the 4th of May last—one named Hendley Hays, (son of John Hays,) aged 23, a married man; the other, a single man, named Josaway Barnett, (son of James Barnett.)

—We have received from a distinguished friend of Mr. Crittenden's at Frankfort the following correction of one of the ten thousand and mischievous rumors of the telegraph:

FRANKFORT, June 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The statement under the telegraphic head of to-day in the papers, that Mr. Crittenden would offer his compromise, and if not accepted, that he would advise Kentucky to secede, is without any authority whatever. It exists only in the imagination of the newspaper reporters. Please correct it in the Journal. No person had authority to make any such statement.

Louisville Journal, 26.

The Nashville Railroad Blockade.

The Nashville Railroad and Adams Express Company yesterday refused to take freights or packages to Tennessee or points further South without a permit from the Surveyor of Customs. The Nashville Railroad Depot, however, is so crowded with freight that no more could be received in any event before Thursday or Friday night. In the mean time the matter will be brought before the Courts, and we presume an early decision will be given as to the legality of the question.

Louisville Courier, June 26.

### Privateers Forbidden to Enter Canadian Ports

The following official order appears in the Montreal papers of Tuesday:

DOWNS STREET, June 1.

SIR: You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America. I have now to inform you that, in order to give full effect to this principle, Her Majesty has been pleased to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this prohibition should be forthwith notified to all proper authorities within her dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government.

I have, &c.,  
[Signed] —, NEWCASTLE.

Governor.—The Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart., &c.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### Candidate for Senator.

In accordance with the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, subject to the decision of a States Rights convention, should one be held.

BEN. M. HITT.

June 25 t-wtf

#### Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

#### State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARLAND, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 16 wktwte

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 4 t-wtf

#### CASH! CASH!!

#### CHANGE OF TERMS!

Owing to the condition of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining goods without the cash, I have determined to make no new accounts, and after the FIRST OF JUNE, to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. When the goods are purchased, the money must be paid.

May 30, 1861. W. H. KEENE.

### A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 wkt-wtf

### AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS.

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 23 wkt-wtf MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

### Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

Feb. 19, 1861. W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLY.

### GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Jan 23 t-wtf

### The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, Heinstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative.

Every body who uses it recommends it.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Two N. Y. See advertisement.

aprls wkt-wtf

### MARRIED,



St. Louis, June 15, 1861.

To Uriel Wright, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Fencing in by bayonets, whose bright steel, gleaming in the rays of that sun which yet benignly shines on millions humbled in the dust by the misfortunes of our beloved country, is fitfully shaded by paper bullets in the form of accusations (I hope really unfounded) for treason, against the enthusiastic and high-toned "free" in the "land of the free," my mind wanders back to the time when in Old England, during the reign of terror, Lord Erskine, then plain Mr. Scott, stood up a fearless counsel for the accused, and vindicated by the cogency of his argument, the paths of his feeling, and the terrible storm of his eloquence, that principle, inculcated in the heart of every Anglo-Saxon, and which ought still to dwell in every Teutonic breast, viz.: that liberty is the chiefest of all earthly possessions.

Nearly five years ago, when at a grand mass meeting in the neighboring city of Belleville, the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, overwhelmed me, modest as I am, with enthusiastic praises for the solitary stand which I took in favor of "free labor, free press, and free speech." I did not think that I would so soon feel called upon to offer a free gift for the maintenance of those principles, against the attacks of their then banner bearers.

But to come to the matter in hand. You, Mr. Wright, bringing to bear your studies—free, liberal, and humane—of a life-time, and your talent inborn to the gifted sons of the great South, are standing up, with noble associates, the *freest laborer* of all, for free press and free speech, in the way pointed out by the Judges of the highest tribunal known to us. You are daily attacked for it. Permit me then, measurably, to show to you that there is some thankfulness left for this in a Teutonic bosom.

I own a couple of lots, together only fifty feet front, but of the very choicest situation in the Southern part of our great city, commanding a free view of the city, the park and the river, and steam-car, which please to accept as a gift to any member of your highly esteemed family you may designate, or to yourself and your good lady, whom I know to be a daughter of glorious Virginia. Yours very affectionately,

ALEXANDER KAYSER.

St. Louis, June 15, 1861.

To Alexander Kayser, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It would be affectation in me not to own that I receive with pleasure and with pride the handsome compliment contained in your note of this evening.

Even in time of peace, amid the quiet and healthy exercise of the functions of our Government, the pathway of a lawyer is a thorny one; but civil feud increases a hundred fold the obligations and perils of the advocate who feels that the profession to which he belongs imposes upon him the special duty of holding up, in a "reign of terror," those elementary truths of American liberty upon which national free government must ever exist.

It is a strange fact that, in dangerous civil commotions, these elementary truths are the first lost sight of. If others do, the constitutional advocate must never forget them. It is his business, with or without reward—in the true citadels of freedom, the temples of justice—to teach military power its eternal subordination to the civil authority. It may be, that the sword and the bayonet will not receive their first lessons, nor which those come after, willingly; but dull, physical things as they are, persistent, brave teaching will, in the end, instruct them.

I ought to be a man of pride to both of us, Mr. Kayser, that we belong to a profession out of which, in every age of the world, have come the first pioneers of civil liberty, and whenever order and liberty have been established in any country, the men of the bar have been foremost to expose and denounce encroachments upon either. My hope is that America will not furnish the exception to this rule.

Mr. Kayser, we are under a "reign of terror" here. I do not Erskine, but to the extent of my ability I shall follow his example, and strive to bring back misguided Americans to the region of law. I shall continue to show my loyalty to constitutional liberty, by exposing and denouncing every encroachment upon it.

You, sir, as an educated lawyer, know that, monarch as he is, no king of England can suspend for a day, in war or in peace, the great writ of the British subject, the *habeas corpus*. Parliament only can do it in the monarchy. You know that the English revolution canonized this principle. You know that our American ancestors brought this principle with them across the sea, and put it in the government they made, with the added limitation, that whereas Parliament (not the king) could suspend the writ for any cause, Congress should only do it on a certain emergency.

You know this same principle is embodied in the Constitutions of the several States, where, in the power is denied to the Executive, and given to the Legislature.

You know that the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed this great idea, with Marshall at his head, enunciating clearly and beyond mistake, that our fathers, ignoring all power in the Executive over the writ, erred in their distrust even of the Representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress assembled, by clothing them with only a limited authority to touch it.

Yet you also know that the man who praised you at Belleville, now sitting in the chair at Washington, claims and exercises a power denied to the King of England—usurps authority delegated only to Congress—suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever he feels like it—commissions a soldier in Maryland to abolish the writ whenever it shall please him to do so—and here at home, in St. Louis, confers the power upon a soldier, aided (it is said) by four civilians, some learned and some not, and all heated partisan politicians, to break down the great bulwark of American and English freedom whenever the soldier and this committee of our safety shall deem it necessary.

In Imperial France this day a lawyer is struggling to overthrow the arbitrary principle which makes the civil rights of a Frenchman dependent upon the discretion of a Committee of "Safety"—while here in America under a written Constitution, which, jealous of power, carefully confines its range, and distributes it in cautiously defined departments—we are to have this terrible put into the hands of men unknown to the Constitution—responsible to nobody, and selected by nobody having authority to make the selection.

The Executive Power at Washington, through its military arm, (illegally and unconstitutionally levied,) defrauds or defies the Federal Judiciary. The civil partisans of the Administration, by the press, approve the outrage, and menace the Judges.

The clearest rights of the State, and of its citizens, are daily violated by the bayonets of the Federal soldiery. Thus, this State, as a member of the Union, has the constitutional right to procure and keep arms—arms of all sorts. No constitutional lawyer can deny the right. She has the right to repel invasion, whether made by Indian tribes, or the more savage Montaneros.

She has the right to suppress rebellion, or to suppress insurrection within her limits. She has the right, and it is her duty, to enforce

her civil or criminal process by the military arm of her militia, when resisted. More than that, as one security of a free State lies in a well regulated militia, the Constitution of the United States secures to each of her citizens the right to bear arms—and, to this end, the State would have the right to supply them. For all these purposes, her right to have arms is beyond civil, and yet to-day it is a right denied to her by the military power of the President. If it depended upon the action of the soldiery in our midst, the State would be stripped of every implement of defense against insurrection or invasion.

My right, as a citizen to bear arms in this State to-day, does not rest upon the authority of the Constitution, but upon the sound discretion of a soldier, acting with or without the auxiliary aid of a committee of safety. My constitutional privilege, to be exempt from unreasonable seizure and search, hangs upon a tenure so frail as the discretion of men wearing the uniform of the United States.

The pretext for such outrages upon constitutional liberty is "necessity"—"safety"—to be determined not by Congress—not by the Judiciary—but by a committee of safety, as unknown as powerful, as unseen as the Invisible Three of Venice.

Subjection to military rule as law, paramount to the civil as proclaimed by the courts, is not the only nor the gravest error of the times. To convert the Federal Government into a military government is revolution. Make it a consolidated government, by breaking down the partitions between Federal and State, and the civil is past all cure.

Let me call your attention to the amazing heresy now rife in this State—uttered, too, by citizens who ought to know better—that the President of the United States has the power to "protect, by his military force, all loyal men" in this State from outrages committed against them by their fellow-citizens of Missouri. To illustrate: Some men in a county conspire together, and order a citizen to leave the State. They accomplish the object by terror or force. Here is a great wrong; and now what is the remedy? The stupendous error to which I refer lies in the answer, "The soldiery of the United States—the Home Guard, called out and organized by the President." And the President says he will attend to that, and protect any citizen of Missouri so situated.

The President has no such power. Congress has no jurisdiction in such case. By the Constitution of the United States, each State governs its own municipal affairs. The General Government has no police power—much less has the President of the United States any such power. No more than Napoleon the Third; and it would be just as legal and constitutional to employ the *gendarmes* of France to protect the citizens of Missouri against outrages committed by citizens of this State, as to use in such cases the President's army. The idea is a fundamental mistake; and, if it were true, it would convert the Federal Government into a gigantic, consolidated government, cemented by military power.

Mr. Kayser, we have fallen upon evil times indeed. The President usurps the war power—confided only to Congress. The President usurps the commercial power—confided only to Congress. The President usurps the power of appropriating the money of the United States—confided only to Congress. The President usurps the postal power—confided only to Congress. The President usurps the judicial power—confided to the courts of the United States; and he has added duplicity to usurpation, for he called out his army to aid the Courts and Marshals of the United States. The Government of the United States is now at this moment a military mob, and if the President had been declared by the people a dictator, he could not exercise more arbitrary power, than he has already assumed.

In the grand mirror of the United States the world, for seventy years, has seen reflected the noble image of American liberty. That mirror is shivered into fragments, and the only hope left the patriot is that, each separate shard shall preserve, in little, the picture once seen in the unbroken glass. Respectfully your friend,

URIEL WRIGHT.

The following has been communicated for publication in the Yeoman. It needs no comment:

DANIEL BOONE INDEPENDENT RIFLE COMPANY. A special meeting of the Daniel Boone Independent Rifle Company, held at their headquarters, in the city of Covington, Ky., on Friday evening, May 10th, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Be it resolved*, That we, as citizens of the United States of America, look, with deep concern, upon the dangers that now menace our beloved country, and deem it our solemn duty to stand by the glorious flag handed down, unspotted, to us by our fathers who fought and bled to maintain its supremacy over the land. We, as descendants of such noble sires, will not now desert that flag in its hour of peril, but will take a decided stand for the purpose of doing our duty to our country, and will rally round that flag as long as a man of us shall be left; and we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold no flag but that of the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America, and to do battle against any other flag that hostile hands may raise.

2. *Be it further resolved*, That Kentucky is our home. So long as our beloved State adheres to the Union, we are with her; but should she, through the advice and influence of designing men, unfortunately tear herself away from our Mother country, we will fight Kentucky, and even our own brothers, for the maintenance of the Laws and the preservation of the Union.

3. *Be it also further resolved*, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the Union-loving citizens of Covington and Cincinnati, for the generous manner in which they have responded to our call for aid in this glorious cause, thereby enabling us to furnish rifles, etc., to some of our company who are unable to do so for themselves.

We also tender our thanks to Captain Dillon, of the Rovers, and all our brothers in arms, for their kindly advice and assistance in furthering the efficiency of our company.

4. *Be it also further resolved*, That we hereby respectfully invite all good rifle shots, who can unconditionally subscribe to the sentiments herein expressed, to come forward and join our company without delay.

By order of the Company,  
JAS. WILSON, 1st Sergeant,  
JAS. MEHMAN, 2d  
JOHN MOSS, 3d  
JOHN B. HELTEMES, Captain.

A Blow Between the Eyes.  
The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in a late number, said:

"Among a certain class of Democrats there are indications of an attempt to get up a compromise peace movement. The men who make this peace movement may possibly mean well, but the supposition is at the expense of their good sense, and their proposition will find few supporters, while it will generally excite only indignation."

In reply the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The Republican may, perhaps, recall the words of President Lincoln's Inaugural Message, in which he says: 'Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the ideal questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.'"

## Lincoln and George III.

The St. Louis Republican, one of the strongest Union papers in the South, until the cold-blooded massacre of men, women, and children in St. Louis, by the Federal mercenaries, makes the following striking parallel between the acts of Lincoln in Missouri and the enumeration of usurpations by George III. in the Declaration of Independence. It cannot fail to strike the mind of every man, who has a freeman's impulses, as being exact and truthful, as applied to the infamous acts of the American Gessler:

We have done nought against the Union, and will not. But the advisers of the Washington Administration, in this State, who have wound these eyes about our limbs and then dared us to do that which we never contemplated doing, have a fearful account to settle with this fettered people and their own growing consciences. We are disarmed and helpless—jailed in our own homes—stigmatized before the world as traitors—taunted with our utter weakness. As American citizens we must submit to this cruel, unnatural, and unchristian oppression. But as American citizens, God, we may yet think, the privilege of treasuring these wrongs in our own brains and hearts can never be wrested from us. "The rifle musket, the Minie rifle, and abundance of cannon" will be powerless to change this great shame from the hue of blackness in which it now stands painted with the sight of the civilized globe. Nor can unlimited hosts of plundering bandits, like the "terrible Montgomery," root out the remembrance of the unparalleled outrage which has been and is about being perpetrated upon this remonstrating people.

How aptly some of the grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence, as a history of the repeated injuries and usurpations of George the Third, may be applied to the present unenviable situation of Missouri.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

"For protecting them \* \* \* from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States."

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world."

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people."

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and barbarity scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands."

"He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

Mr. John Merryman.

Let it not be forgotten that John Merryman still lies a prisoner in Fort McHenry, from which all the power of the Supreme Court of the United States has not yet been able to rescue him. Were we writing of some Isaac of York, carried off from his home by the mailed followers of some Baron Front de Boef, in the Middle Ages of History and for ransom or torture the vaults of a lawless stronghold, the romantic story might attract all notice and elicit interested comment. There would be sympathy for the helpless victim, and indignation for the tyrant. But a free-born American who has the right (or had, when there were laws in the land,) to be presumed innocent of all crime until proven to be guilty, lies there where he has lain for weeks incarcerated without trial, without accusation, without a reason alleged, except that he is an active and prominent Democratic citizen of a "subjugated State."

John Merryman had the legal right to be exempt from unwarrantable arrest. Yet he was seized and imprisoned without the action of any judge or court in the land. He had a legal right to be informed of the charge against him, to have that charge openly made on oath, and to be confronted with the witnesses. Yet he and all the world, to this day, know nothing that he is accused of but upon the mere rumors. He had a right to consult counsel. Yet he is deprived of counsel. He had a right to give bail. Yet he is refused the privilege of bail. He had a right to have his case investigated by a grand jury. Yet no grand jury has investigated it. He had a right to a speedy trial before a petit jury. Yet he has been arraigned and tried in no court whatever. He was expressly guaranteed by the United States Constitution that he should not be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Yet the process known to the law holds him in duress at Fort McHenry. Finally he had a right (which, as every lawyer knows, no authority but the Legislature could suspend even for a single minute to be released from any wrongful imprisonment by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Yet the commandant of Fort McHenry, under instructions from President Lincoln, refuses to obey that writ, although issued by the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who prohibits the entrance within the Fort of the officers of the law, and sets both, the Court and the Constitution, under which it exercises its functions, at absolute defiance!

Truly might Chief Justice Taney, in the face of these enormities, perpetrated by authority of a single department of Government, say:

"If the authority which the Constitution has confided to the Judiciary Department and the judicial officers may thus, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, then the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of law, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found."

How long will the American people, under any pretext, however specious, tolerate such an audacious invasion of their dearest rights and liberties? How long?

N. Y. News, June 22.

Wm. D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, lately confidential clerk of the Secretary of Treasury, has been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, and leaves Washington for Cairo to-morrow.

He will accompany our army in its progress down the Mississippi, and there can be no doubt that his appointment and departure for this point, indicates an advance at the earliest practicable moment upon Memphis.

This will not be for some weeks, but will move Southward with the flag, restoring the commercial relations of the Union, and sealing up all lines of transportation for the rebels as he proceeds. It may not be generally known that the collection district of New Orleans embraced the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, including their tributaries, and reaching as far as Pittsburg. The so-called Collector of Louisville and other towns within the district are only surveyors' agents of the New Orleans Collector.

## Plans at Washington.

The readers of the *Yeoman* will, perhaps, be interested in what appears to be an authentic programme—so far as it goes—of the purposes of the President and his advisers. It is furnished by James Watson Webb in a letter to the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of recent date, and is written from Washington, whither the writer has been sojourning on confidential terms with the Administration whilst awaiting his instructions as Minister to Brazil. If he is correct, the war wears the aspect of a war of outposts for a long time to come:

"His theory is—This rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cost what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next winter, at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and close the war in one winter campaign, than carry it into another year by an economy of men and money. Say what force you want and it is at your service; only bear in mind that the rebellion must be crushed out, and the leading rebels hung or driven from the country by next spring."

To this his Cabinet cordially assent; and Gen. Scott, to whom Mr. Lincoln looks to do the work, as readily undertakes the task. The old hero insists, however, that while a proclamation will, if required, call half a million of men into the field, it takes time to convert them into soldiers. "Make haste slowly" is his motto; and as he has never retreated and never met with a reverse, he says to the Cabinet, "It is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people. We have abundance of men and money; and in due time we shall have abundance of the munitions of war. The only thing we are deficient in is *patience*; and that, gentlemen, you must give the people. We want time to make soldiers of our volunteers; we want time to organize the commissariat and baggage trains; we want time to get ready to insure victory and success; and we want time to arrange every department of the army, and so organize our columns that we can predict weeks and even months in advance, each day's work. With inexhaustible means and any desirable number of men, all of whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise *patience*, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired, that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws be vindicated, and the union of the States re-established. The people have so willed it; and with ordinary *patience*, every good citizen may feel assured that peace and quiet will pervade the country, and business subside into its usual channels before the 1st day of May, 1862."

Taken in connection with the above, the following from a London paper, may not be uninteresting as harmonizing in its judgment of Gen. Scott's character with the purposes set forth by General Webb:

"General Scott is proverbially a slow commander. He is always unpopular during his campaign. It is only when the campaign is over and he has won—as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood and he becomes popular. Higher praise could not well have been bestowed upon any commander for the parallel is an exact one with that paid the Duke of Wellington. He was always a slow coach—an old fogey. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always victorious. At Torres Vedras, in the Peninsula, he was always victorious. He was always a slow coach—an old fogey. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always victorious. At Torres Vedras, in the Peninsula, he was always victorious."

Peace Propositions of the Iowa Senate.

The Iowa Senate, deploring in a preamble the existence of civil war and hoping for peace, passed the following resolutions, which we hail as a step in the right direction, and as an indication that the first frantic outburst of malignant feeling against the South is beginning to subside:

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the State of Iowa recommend to the Government of the United States, in this, their most earnest appeal, that while every preparation for the defense of the Government shall be made, a cessation of actual hostilities may take place until Congress shall have time to act in the premises.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention for the settlement of our national difficulties, and that every possible honorable means shall be first exhausted by the National Government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to a war prosecuted for the subjugation of the seceding States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances for the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern slaveholding States.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and each of our Representatives in Congress.

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Secretary Chase is engaged in maturing business for the extra session of Congress. He proposes to borrow money of the people at large instead of the bankers, which is Louis Napoleon's style. The smallest denomination of notes will be \$20, and preference given to small note takers. The notes will bear 7 per cent interest. Postmasters will probably be made agents for the sale of the notes.

A modification of the tariff will be indispensable. Care will be taken not to offend great interests that have claimed protection, but the tariff will be so arranged that its paramount object shall be the raising of the revenue.

The President and Cabinet have implicit confidence in the perfect success of General Scott's plan for subjugating the rebels, but this plan involves an enormous army and deliberate operations. The Government has now under pay an army of nearly 250,000 men.

The latest from Europe is very encouraging. Prominent Englishmen write that they have no longer any doubt that the Confederate rebellion will be crushed. Lord Lyons expresses such confidence.

Slow as Gen. Scott moves, he makes it a point to possess Richmond in a month. Advice from the interior of Virginia represent the people as despondent and the army poorly provided. General Scott's delay, which irritates us, consumes them.

The President's message will come square up to the mark. It has already been prepared, and states the case most explicitly, leaving no space for compromise with the conspirators.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Post-Office department has declared that Postmasters must disregard any stamps on letters bearing the mark of express companies, where there is reason to believe they came from disloyal States, but to deliver on payment of full postage.

A special agent has been instructed to investigate the matter of carrying letters over post routes by express and other companies, in violation of the law. It must be stopped.

## Poor Old Kentucky.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 24, 1861.

DEAR YEOMAN: "Subjugation or extermination" is the watchword of the North, and yet Kentucky is gradually allowing herself to be caught in the meshes of free-soilism, and Lincoln's emissaries have been scattering money and arms through our State secretly for some time past, until now they boldly ship the arms in open daylight, as was the case on Thursday last, when a large lot (about 1,000) went up on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, intended for submissionists in the southeast part of the State. Great Heaven, is the fate of dear old Kentucky to be like that of Missouri and Maryland! One of these Republican dogs, writing from Wheeling, said:

"After Virginia, Tennessee will be taken in hand, and put through the same renovating course, and next Missouri and Kentucky, should their condition by that time seem to need such a course of treatment."

What else must Lincoln do to convince some folks that he means to have *Kentucky tied hand and foot*, so that when she is allowed to walk it shall be square into the Republican camp. But this must be frustrated, 'tis not too late. Where are all the scions of a noble stock? Kentucky Indian fighters? They are still here on her sacred soil. Thousands and thousands who still have the sacred old rifle in reserve, when Lincoln begins his subjugation, as now in Missouri. Gov. Jackson is a native Kentuckian, and will yet punish the Lincolnites for invading Missouri soil.

The bold action of the Maryland Legislature last week, in declaring, by a vote of 41 to 4, certain acts of the General Government unconstitutional and tyrannical, and favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, will give joy to all true Southern Rights men everywhere.

The Black Republicans succeeded in hoodwinking Mr. Crittenden and his friends in the case of the Supreme Court Judgments, and now the venerable old gentleman is being "trapped" again for the next Congress.

The blessed Tribune has actually talked of peace for a week or so, while at the same time the North is making unusual effort to forward troops, and to induce volunteers, crying out for the tenth time that Washington city is to be invaded—perhaps before breakfast. The Tribune's cry of peace is supposed to be only a blind, a *la* Sumpter evacuation.

Let Kentucky beware of the low cunning of the Lincolnites, and she will yet be able to preserve her armed neutrality and her liberty. Yours faithfully,

THE KENTUCKY BUTTON.

## Public Meeting.

At a convention of delegates from the counties of Mercer, Boyle, and Jessamine, in favor of peace, State and Southern rights, and the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, held at Harrodsburg, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Senate in said counties, Sanford McBrayer was appointed chairman, and Dr. Geo. B. Calvert, John J. McAfee, and Ben. C. Allen, Secretaries.

On motion, P. B. Thompson, Robt. Alexander, and W. W. Handy, of Mercer; and M. J. Durham, Daniel M. Jones, and Dr. J. B. Bolling, and S. Hart, of Boyle; and P. H. Smith, Geo. Keith, and John Metcalfe, of Jessamine county, were appointed a committee to make a nomination of a candidate for the Senate in said counties.

The committee appointed as aforesaid returned, after consultation, the name of A. L. McAfee, of Jessamine county, as a candidate for the Senate.

*Resolved*, That D. M. Jones, of Boyle; A. Cooke, of Mercer, and P. H. Smith, of Jessamine county, be a committee to apprise Major McAfee of his nomination.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Louisville *Courier* and Frankfort *Yeoman*.

S. McBRAYER, Chm'n.

G. B. CALVERT, } Secretaries.  
J. J. MCAFEE,  
BEN. C. ALLEN, }

The Postmaster at Louisville publishes the following official instructions:

WASHINGTON, June 24.

J. J. SPED, P. M.—You will forward letters from the South for loyal States as unpaid, after removing postage stamps, but foreign letters on which pre-payment is compulsory, must come to the dead letter office.

A. N. ZEVERLEY,  
3d Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

The Journal's interpretation of this is as follows:

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Postmaster Speed received an order from the Post-office Department yesterday to forward all letters to their destination from the Southern Confederacy for loyal States as unpaid, after removing postage stamps and other evidences of pre-payment, save in the instance of foreign letters upon which prepayment is compulsory, which latter must be sent to the dead letter office. Letters from the Southern Confederacy which have been forwarded to the dead letter office under the late rule of the department will be sent to their proper destinations in due time, an extra force having been employed in the general post-office to facilitate the distribution. That description of mail matter intended for Louisville has not yet been reached.

## The News.

The telegraph informs us that the death of Vice President Stephens is reported at Washington. This is doubtless a Republican card.

We are also advised that W. D. Gallagher, Esq., of this city, Secretary Chase's confidential Secretary, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and has started for Cairo to enter upon his duties. There will doubtless be a speedy movement of troops South, as gun-boats have already been started from Cairo. We are inclined to think that Mr. Gallagher will discover that a trip Southward on his mission will prove quite an unhealthily undertaking.—*Lou. Courier*, 26th.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, June 24, 1861.

## CAUSES DECIDED.

Hawkins v. Hawkins, Fayette, affirmed.

McFee et al. v. Burch, Jessamine, affirmed.

Ferguson v. Burch, Clarke, reversed as to Wilson and affirmed as to C. C. Ferguson.

Duncan v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Warren, reversed.

## ORDERS.

The Chief Justice announced that on Saturday, the 23d inst., the Court would take a recess until the third Monday in September next.

Shacklett v. Letcher, Barre; petition for rehearing.

Beeler v. Wright, et al., Larue; death of appellant, Wm. Beeler, suggested, and case continued.

Beeler et al. v. Brown, Larue, continued.

Highbaugh v. Middleton, Larue; reversed.

Johnson v. Cunningham, Larue; affirmed.

Johnson v. Middleton, et al., Larue; reversed.

Brink



